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U. S. Department of Agriculture

FUNKS HYBRID SEED CORN

These are some of the reasons why Funks Hybrid has gained such high favor with practical corn growers

FOR THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS OUR SUPPLY OF FUNKS HYBRID HAS BEEN OVERSOLD. RESERVATIONS ARE ENTERED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR RECEIPT. MAIL YOUR RESERVATION AT ONCE.

Increased Resistance to Disease, Cold, Heat, Drought
Stiff Stalks • Strong Roots • High Yield Record
Good Quality Grain • Practically No Barren Plants

FOR THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS OUR SUPPLY OF FUNKS HYBRID HAS BEEN OVERSOLD. RESERVATIONS ARE ENTERED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR RECEIPT. MAIL YOUR RESERVATION AT ONCE.

FUNKS HYBRID IS THE CORN OF THE FUTURE

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:



MR. EUGENE D. FUNK

THE history of the Funk Farms in McLean County, Illinois, since 1824 is tied up with corn. Its very foundation was laid on corn and the animals to which corn was fed. Since about 1890 I have had a keen personal interest in corn improvement. Funks 90-Day, for instance, dates from 1892.

Increased demand for improved varieties of seed corn led to the incorporation of Funk Bros. Seed Company in 1901 to handle this special part of the business. Continued investigation over many years led to the development of what is now known as utility type corn. Our Funks Yellow Dent strain 176A was introduced in 1917 and was the first utility type variety and is still a leading open-pollinated variety throughout the Corn Belt.

Intensive Breeding Since 1913

In 1913 an intensive corn breeding program was started. This has led to the development of Funks Hybrid Corn. It has taken an untold amount of careful, painstaking work; thousands upon thousands of pollinations controlled by hand; innumerable yield trials and an unbelievable amount of detailed work.

Hybrid Corn for commercial distribution has been a slow development. We had much to learn, both in the hand-pollination work in the plots and in the multiplication of these stocks for use on a field basis. Recently, demand has grown more rapidly than foundation stock seed. We must still check carefully every step we take so as to be able to assure our customers the Hybrid seed we sell is not only good seed but adapted to the particular locality where it is to be planted. It may require a couple of years for supply to build up to demand, but we are on the way.

Prospective purchasers must beware of seed offered as Hybrid and make sure it is good Hybrid of tested performance before they buy. The situation as it exists, large demand and limited supply, is opportune for unethical parties to throw seed corn on the market that is not truly Hybrid Seed.

In order to protect corn growers who buy Hybrid Seed, reliable producers are working with the Illinois Crop Improvement Association to Certify Hybrid Seed Corn. By purchasing Certified Hybrid Seed, the grower can be assured his seed is real Hybrid. In addition, he will know that every step in the production of this seed has been checked by reliable disinterested parties. Even more, corn growers have the assurance that Certified Hybrids have met certain standards of performance as to yield, quality, standing ability, etc., in the Illinois Corn Performance Tests.

Book Now for 1937

So far as we know, the entire supply of Hybrid Seed for 1936 planting is sold. *We are accepting reservations for 1937 delivery. All 1937 reservations are subject to purchaser's approval of price and our having seed. You are not obligated should price not meet your ideas. Our advice to you is to reserve your 1937 Hybrid Seed Corn requirements at the earliest possible date.* Please tell us now about how much to reserve and we will write you on or before January 1, 1937, as to price.

While we regret our supply of Hybrid Seed Corn for 1936 is sold, we have a good supply of open-pollinated Funks 176A and other varieties on hand as listed on the following pages for 1936. However, we do suggest that you place your orders early and we will reserve it for you.

E. D. FUNK, President.

FUNK BROS. SEED CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS
Funk Farms Established 1824



A Nine Year Old Stand of Funks Alfalfa. Nine Years Profitable Hay and Pasture. Sow More Alfalfa for Greater Profit.

ALL OUR ALFALFA IS U.S. GOV'T VERIFIED ORIGIN

ALFALFA REQUIRES CAREFUL PLANNING AND GOOD FARMING

A lesson from the dry weather of the past few years is that ALFALFA, more than any other farm crop, pays dividends with a bountiful harvest. When grass pastures were useless; when other hay crops failed; when the country looked baked and desolate; that patch of ALFALFA stood out as a green square against brown nothingness and meant pasture for live stock or needed hay in the barn. Really it meant more, for while it was producing valuable forage it was laying up fertility in the soil for use of following crops. More bushels of corn, more bushels of oats, larger return for several years to come.

GOOD ALFALFA NOT A MATTER OF LUCK

Good stand of ALFALFA—LUCK—not by a long shot! Success in farming in any respect is rarely a matter of chance. The successful farmer plans carefully, evaluates every condition, makes all needed preparation and leaves as little as possible to “happen so.”

Good productive stands of ALFALFA are the result of a carefully thought out program in advance of seeding time and includes:

1. **SWEET SOIL**—Test land to be seeded. Apply limestone to correct acidity from six months to one year before seeding time. ALFALFA succeeds only on sweet soil.
2. **ABUNDANCE OF PLANT FOOD**—Alfalfa is a fast growing crop. You take from three to four cuttings of hay per year. Prepare for this in advance by applying manure or phosphate. Plant food helps to obtain and maintain a successful alfalfa stand.
3. **GOOD SEED**—Hardy alfalfa seed shows less winter killing. That is why we feel justified in going to the expense of having all our ALFALFA seed verified as to origin by the United States Government. We know where the seed was produced and that it is hardy. Of course, it goes without saying that the seed should be of high purity, good germination and free from noxious weeds.
4. **INOCULATION**—Alfalfa is not native to the central Corn Belt. The organisms that produce nodules on the roots are not naturally in our soils. If they are not added at seeding time the soil building benefits are lost, for without the aid of these tiny bacteria alfalfa cannot add nitrogen to the soil. In fact, alfalfa that is not properly inoculated has but little chance of surviving. Inoculation costs little.

FUNKS HARDY VERIFIED ORIGIN ALFALFA SEED GIVES GOOD RESULTS

KANSAS NON-IRRIGATED
“BEE HIVE” HARDY UTAH
A. B. LYMAN GRIMM

ORDER
INOCULATION.
IT PAYS.

HARDY NORTHWESTERN
DAKOTA 12
CERTIFIED GRIMM

Alfalfa failure is often traceable to lack of inoculation. With cost of good inoculation so slight compared to seed cost, it is certainly false economy not to inoculate all alfalfa sown. Also, uninoculated alfalfa is a soil robber—inoculated alfalfa a soil builder.



Cutting Alfalfa on Funk Farms. Alfalfa is a Profitable Crop.



SOYBEAN HAY—LARGE TONNAGE—HIGH FEEDING VALUE

SOYBEAN VARIETIES FOR SEED.

*Illini
Manchu
Dunfield
Ebony
Wilson
Virginia*

Carefully
Recleaned
Free from
Weed Seed

FUNKS SOYBEAN HAY MIXTURE

The only crop you can seed in the spring for high quality legume hay the same season. **NOT INJURED BY CHINCH BUGS.** Will grow on soil that needs limestone. We have seen our Soybean Hay Mixture make up to four tons of fine quality hay per acre.

This mixture is a blend of Wilson, Ebony, Virginia and sufficient early maturing yellow varieties to make a good balance of roughage and small beans in the pod. Early varieties also help prevent lodging. Drill about two bushels per acre.

GRASSES

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—A rapid growing grass of wide adaptability. If seeded early in spring with oats should be ready to pasture when oats are pastured off. Grows 1½ to 2 feet tall. Makes good hay. Should not be confused with wild rye because of similarity of name.

Rye grass is good in mixtures for pastures and lawns. It will do especially well where grass is needed early in summer.

ORCHARD GRASS—A good grass for pasture and hay. Will grow well on thin soil or in shaded places. Recommended in mixtures to stop erosion.

RED TOP—A sure grower under almost all soil and climatic conditions. Forms a good sod. Used in practically all pasture and lawn mixtures.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—The basic grass for all pastures and lawns. Rather slow to start and therefore should be used with other grasses and legumes until it becomes established.

TIMOTHY

Funk Farms Brand Timothy, the best we have ever offered our customers. The high purity, good germinating kind of seed we use on the Funk Farms.

Timothy price is very favorable this year. Now is the time to reseed meadows and pastures. Timothy grows rapidly and is practically sure to catch.

RESEEDING ESTABLISHED
PASTURES IS A
PROFITABLE PRACTICE

PRODUCTIVE PASTURES PAY
Use Funks Practical Pasture Mixtures

A GENEROUS RATE OF
SEEDING
IS NOT WASTEFUL

SPECIAL CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

When considering your pasture problems, ask yourself two questions. First, How long is the pasture to be used? One season, two seasons or permanently? Second, Is soil to be seeded sweet or does it need limestone?

A single season pasture should be seeded to quick growing crops such as oats, rye grass, rape, lespedeza, etc. Care should be taken to choose crops that will develop through the season so that continuous pasture is available. For pasture more than one season add alfalfa, sweet clover, red clover, red top, Kentucky blue grass, etc. If soil needs limestone rule out alfalfa, sweet clover and hubam. Seeding these crops on acid soil is money thrown away.

PASTURE MANAGEMENT IS NOT NEW. IT IS NEGLECTED. MAKE YOUR PASTURES PAY THEIR WAY.

SEED OATS

Treat all seed oats with New Improved Ceresan to control smut. Only ½ ounce per bushel is required. Easily and quickly applied.

COLUMBIA—A red oat developed by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station as a selection from Fulghum. It is stiff strawed and is classed as an early oat. A high yielder in Central and South Central Illinois. Columbia yielded a little over 50 bushels per acre on the Funk Farms in 1935. Grain is bright and plump, the seed weighing about 35 pounds per bushel. Our seed is certified by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association.

GOPHER—A selection from Sixty-Day, made and developed by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. The original head was selected in 1917. Its superior characteristics are earliness, stiff straw, high yield and white kernels. A good variety for Central and Northern Illinois.

IOWAR—Originated from Kherson in 1910 at Ames, Iowa. Similar to Iowa 103, but its straw is a little coarser and taller, and it ripens a few days later. Its desirable characteristics are high yielding ability and white kernels. Probably the most widely grown variety in Illinois and one that gives satisfaction.

IOWA 103—Also known as Albion. Originated from Kherson at Ames, Iowa, in 1906. An early oat with white kernels. Experience has shown it to be an exceedingly satisfactory variety in Illinois and, in fact, one of the leading varieties in the Corn Belt.

All the above varieties have ranked at or near the top in the oat variety yield trials conducted by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. We also have later maturing varieties such as Silvermine, Big Four and Funks Great American. Later varieties ordinarily produce more straw but have not competed in yield. Late oats are particularly susceptible to hot, dry summer weather.

CAUTION—Do not pay fancy prices for new varieties of seed oats unless they have proven their worth in carefully conducted yield trials. Consult your Agricultural Experiment Station for such information. We know the varieties we list above will stand the test.



Excellent Stand of Red Clover. Wonderful Prospect for Forage and Better Crops to Follow

SWEET CLOVER

White Blossom — Grundy County — Yellow Blossom

These clovers require a sweet soil. A little time spent testing soil may save many dollars worth of seed and acres of barren weedy land.

On sweet soil we think of no better crop to build up the fertility. Also makes abundant pasture the first fall and the spring of the second year.

HUBAM (ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER)

This is an annual sweet clover. It makes seed the first fall after it is sown. A good green manure crop to plow under the same season it is seeded.

RED CLOVER

We purchased our red clover seed early and selected the bright, plump, choice quality lots. In addition we recleaned it over our special machines the same as the seed we use on the Funk Farms. High purity, good germination and freedom from noxious weeds—that's the story.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER

Also called Big English and Sappling Clover. Similar to Red in its habits of growth but a better soil builder because it makes a heavier growth.

ALSIKE CLOVER

**OUR ALSIKE IS RICH COLORED PURE SEED
OF GOOD GERMINATION**

Instead of considering seed cost on the bushel basis figure it on the basis of the area seeded. Alsike seed is small and goes a long way. Alsike fits in where other legumes fail. It survives on more acid soil and is good for poorly drained areas. Fits into pasture mixtures.



Fed on Funks Corn and Funks Soybean Oil Meal
CLEAN PASTURE—NUTRITIOUS HAY

Live stock men realize the value of abundance of good clean productive pastures. Hogs especially show greater profit on clean pasture. In addition, every farmer has use for clean, nutritious hay. Legumes or mixtures of legumes and grasses can supply this need. Our experience with pastures, legumes, hogs, cattle and other farming practices are yours for the asking. Write Funks.

SOYBEAN OIL MEAL

MINROL-SOY (Mineralized Meal)

PEA SIZE SOYBEAN CAKE

Get Our Special Circular Giving Feeding Directions.

OUR GUARANTEE

All the seed delivered to our customers must be exactly as represented by us. Should you receive seed from us that you feel is not up to the original as represented by us, we want you to notify us at once so we can replace the seed with seed that does meet with your approval or refund the money you paid. Do not use any of our seed you are not satisfied with. While we expect to ship to our trade the same clean, pure, high germinating seed we use on the Funk Farms, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms he must notify us at once and we will give instructions for disposition of goods.

INOCULATION

All arguments are over. It is now an accepted fact legume inoculation pays. Legumes are "soil robbers" unless properly inoculated.



Nodules on Soybean Root
Inoculated Legumes Benefit Soil and in Addition Produce
Greater Yield with Higher Protein Content

KOREAN LESPEDEZA

USE DODDER FREE SEED

We believe Korean is definitely past the trial stage. Hundreds of good reports have come back to us from the thousands of pounds we have sold.

Our acreage on the Funk Farms last year was excellent. Cattle pastured on lespedeza after oats were off made fine gain and went into the feed lot in excellent condition.

Seed 10-20 pounds per acre in February or March with small grain or alone. Do not cover too deeply. Also good with other legumes and grasses in mixtures.

Lespedeza is effective in stopping erosion and in addition provides nutritious pasture or hay for all classes of live stock. In fact, it makes the best late summer and fall pasture of any crop with which we are acquainted.

PRODUCTIVE PROFITABLE PASTURES

When planning pastures ask yourself:

1. How long will I want this pasture—one, two or more seasons? If one season use quick growing grasses and legumes. If two seasons, add red clover, sweet clover, timothy, etc. If permanent add Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top and small legumes.
2. Does the soil need limestone? If you answer this question "Yes" do not use alfalfa, sweet clover or hubam, for these crops will not grow on sour soil.

Pasture seedings usually involve personal preferences. We set down herewith our ideas. Should yours be different we shall be glad to quote accordingly or to suggest mixtures for your particular requirement or soil conditions. Funk's mixtures are made from solid seed of high purity and good germination. No chaff or off grades for filler. We guarantee full value.

Note suggested mixtures on backside. Prices are on price list or write us for quotations and further details.

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.



Swine Sanitation Requires Abundant Clean Pasture

PASTURE MIXTURES

Here are a few of our suggestions for practical mixtures. Should you have different ideas we shall be glad to have you submit your formula for our quotation. We can prepare all types.

SWEET SOIL

16% or 3.2 Lbs. Alfalfa
12% or 2.4 Lbs. Red Clover
30% or 6.0 Lbs. Timothy
30% or 6.0 Lbs. Rye Grass
12% or 2.4 Lbs. Korean
Lespedeza

SOUR SOIL

14% or 2.8 Lbs. Red Clover
10% or 2.0 Lbs. Alsike
35% or 7.0 Lbs. Timothy
30% or 6.0 Lbs. Rye Grass
11% or 2.2 Lbs. Korean
Lespedeza

Seed 15 to 20 pounds per acre. The above mixtures should provide grazing for two seasons and the start of the third. If permanent pasture is desired add Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top and White Dutch Clover — about two pounds of each per acre.

WET SOIL

40% or 6.0 Lbs. Timothy
30% or 4.5 Lbs. Red Top
30% or 4.5 Lbs. Alsike
Clover

Seed about 15-Lbs. per acre. If very wet or submerged part of season add two pounds per acre of Reed Canary Grass.

HOG PASTURE

35% or 5.2 Lbs. Korean
Lespedeza
35% or 5.2 Lbs. Rye Grass
30% or 4.5 Lbs. Dwarf Essex Rape

Seed about 15-Lbs. per acre. For pasture for more than one season add Red Clover or Sweet Clover according to soil acidity.

FUNKS BIG TEN PASTURE MIXTURE

10% or 2.0 Lbs. Red
Clover
6% or 1.2 Lbs. Alsike
Clover
6% or 1.2 Lbs. Alfalfa
10% or 2.0 Lbs. Sweet
Clover
20% or 4.0 Lbs. Timothy

6% or 1.2 Lbs. Korean
Lespedeza
10% or 2.0 Lbs. Kentucky
Blue Grass
6% or 1.2 Lbs. Red Top
20% or 4.0 Lbs. Rye Grass
6% or 1.2 Lbs. Orchard
Grass.

Seed from 18-Lbs. to 20-Lbs. per acre.

Ten different crops that should start a good permanent pasture.

QUICK ACTION — LOW COST

40% or 8.0 Lbs. Korean
Lespedeza

30% or 6.0 Lbs. Perennial
Rye Grass

30% or 6.0 Lbs. Timothy

Seed about 20-Lbs. per acre with oats or other grain in spring and keep well grazed so that grass and lespedeza will grow more rapidly.

USE FUNK FARMS BRAND SEEDS

RESERVE YOUR FUNKS HYBRID SEED CORN *for 1937!!*

DOES EXPERIENCE COUNT?

Funk Farms Established 112 YEARS AGO

23 YEARS AGO Foundation Breeding Was Started on
Funk Farms for Production of Funks Hybrid
Corn—*The Corn With a Future.*

For Greater Profit—Use Funks Hybrid

USE THIS COUPON AT ONCE:

Send to

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

Gentlemen: Date.....1936

PLEASE RESERVE FOR ME FOR DELIVERY IN 1937

.....BUSHELS FUNKS HYBRID SEED CORN.

I Understand this reservation is subject to my approval of price and your having seed. I am not obligated should price not meet with my ideas. On or before Jan. 1, 1937, you are to notify me as to price of seed and whether or not you can supply same. In ordering Funks Hybrid, I understand you will supply Hybrid adapted to my locality as certified by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association or tell me such is not available from you.

Name.....

Postoffice.....

Rural Route.....State.....

USE THIS COUPON AT ONCE!

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE

National Corn Husking Contest

NEWTOWN, INDIANA, NOV. 8, 1935

Eighteen Men From Nine States Husk Hybrid Corn

FIRST 5 HUSKERS BETTER PREVIOUS RECORD OF 36.9 BU.

LEFT—Sec'y of Agriculture Henry Wallace, Elmer Carlson of Iowa, the champion, who husked 41.52 bu. in 80 min. and Chester Davis of the A A A. Carlson beat the old record by 4.6 Bu.



LEFT—Irvin Bauman of Illinois with Second Place Check. He Husked 39.06 Bu



ONLY FIVE OF THE EIGHTEEN HUSKERS WERE PENALIZED For EXCESSIVE HUSKS. THE CORN HUSKED CLEAN

BELOW—Leslie Mitchell of Newtown. The man who grew the corn.



Lawrence Pitzer, of Indiana, who won third with 38.85 Bu. Note ear in air above wagon.



LEFT—Mr. E. D. Funk inspects field one week before contest. Funks Hybrid was used in south part of field. About two-thirds of the corn husked was Funks Hybrid. The corn was standing perfectly and yielding about 80 bu. per acre of good sound corn.

USE COUPON ON OTHER SIDE AT ONCE!!



NEW IMPROVED

CERESAN

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

CREATES

MORE PROFITS

on Wheat, Oats and Barley

HERE ARE 12 BARGAINS YOU GET WITH New Improved CERESAN

1 for 3

THREE GRAINS—*New Improved Ceresan* is the *only* disinfectant you will need to efficiently treat seed wheat, oats or barley—the same dust—the same low cost per bushel—the same method of applying.



WHEAT — *New Improved Ceresan* usually gives perfect or almost complete control of seed-borne bunt or stinking smut of seed wheat. It largely eliminates loss through smut dockage. It will not control *loose* smut.



OATS—*New Improved Ceresan* generally controls both the loose and covered smuts of seed oats. These diseases prey upon many growers' fields reducing yields from 1% to as high as 50% or more.



BARLEY—*New Improved Ceresan* practically eliminates seed-borne stripe disease, and usually controls covered and *black* loose smuts of seed barley. It does *not check brown* loose smut, which is inside the seed.



SEEDLINGS—*New Improved Ceresan* lessens the loss from seedling blight caused by *Gibberella* carried on the seed of all three grains. It also reduces seed rotting caused by seed- and soil-borne fungi.



SAFE—*New Improved Ceresan* does not injure the seed when used as recommended. Even when applied at 2 to 3 times the correct rate there is little or no injury. It's a safe product to use!



Treatment increased the yield from smutty seed oats 19 bushels an acre

GREATER YIELDS — *New Improved Ceresan* treatment pays as in the majority of farm tests it has increased the yield even when the seed was not smutty.

WHEAT—In tests on winter and spring wheat—38 in all—*New Improved Ceresan* increased the yield from apparently smut-free seed an average of more than a bushel per acre or nearly 6%.

OATS—In 65 tests over a three-year period *New Improved Ceresan* treated seed oats outyielded untreated seed by 3.2 bushels an acre or over 18%.

BARLEY—In 30 tests on barley made during three consecutive years *New Improved Ceresan* increased the yield nearly 6% over untreated seed.

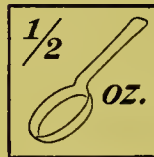
It took only a few cents worth of *New Improved Ceresan* an acre to get these results. *New Improved Ceresan* does more than control smut—it usually increases yields.



COST—*New Improved Ceresan* costs little—less than any other dust treatment. About 2 cents worth treats a bushel of wheat, oats or barley. A quart or so of grain pays for treating the seed for an acre.



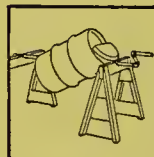
TREATER—*New Improved Ceresan* is easily and quickly applied to seed grain by a gravity treater, a rotary drum treater or the shovel method. It's a practical, time and labor saving treatment.



SPOON—*New Improved Ceresan* is used at the low rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce a bushel of seed grain. Its unusual fineness and smoothness enable it to spread evenly over the seed. A measuring spoon is packed in each can.



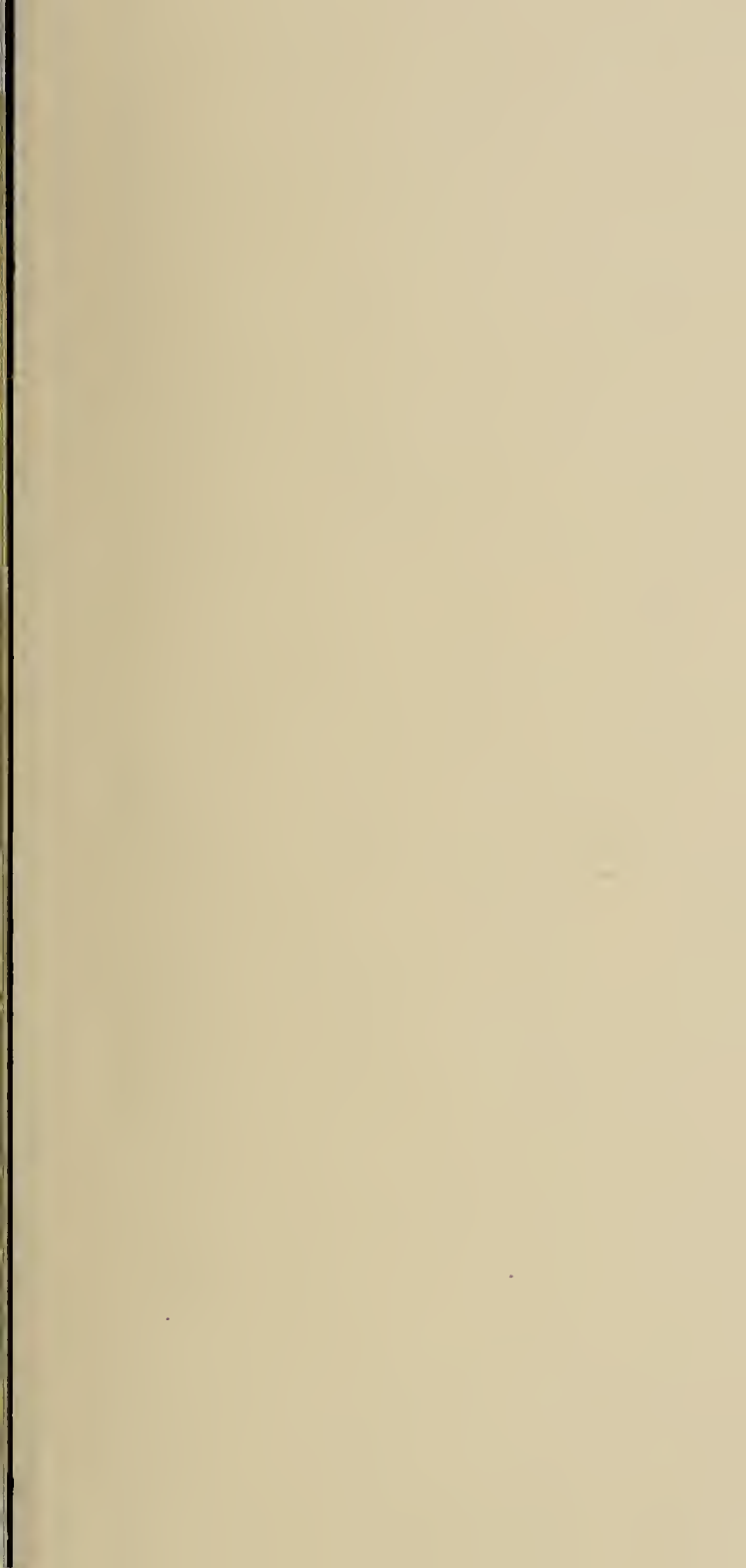
DRILL—*New Improved Ceresan* has been used to treat millions of bushels of seed grain by growers in every state and province without a report of drill injury. It does not cake or clog in the drill.



DUSTLESS—*New Improved Ceresan* makes little flying dust when applied with the rotary treater due to the low rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce per bushel. When filling or following the drill you'll seldom see any flying dust.



MASK—*New Improved Ceresan* depends upon its toxic or poisonous properties for its effectiveness against plant diseases. The user should avoid inhaling it by wearing a dry filter dust mask over the nose and mouth.



WHAT THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS *and* OTHERS SAY:

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE — "Treating seed grain for the control of certain smuts and other diseases is a standard recommended practice. It improves yield and quality . . . This treatment (Improved Ceresan) has the advantage of being applicable to wheat, oats, and barley, is easily applied, does not cake in the drill, and is non-corrosive to drill parts."

CANADA—"New Improved Ceresan, an organic mercury dust, was effective in controlling bunt of wheat, covered smut of barley, and the smuts of oats."

ILLINOIS—"A new product, ethyl-mercury-phosphate, tested for one year . . ., promises to control oats smut more cheaply than materials heretofore used."

IOWA—"It (*New Improved Ceresan*) apparently is satisfactory to use on barley for the control of covered smut, stripe and seedling blights."

KANSAS—"The work done on seed treatment for the control of bunt indicates . . . a new compound, called *New Improved Ceresan*, is also very effective."

MICHIGAN—"Where stripe was present, Ceresan treatment gave almost 100% control."

MINNESOTA—"New Improved Ceresan . . . is the most generally useful, because it eliminates the stinking smut of wheat, the covered smut, and false loose smut of barley, barley stripe, and the smuts of oats."

MISSOURI—"One of the best chemical materials for treating barley seed is a dust sold under the trade name Ceresan."

NEBRASKA FARMER—"The use of a new improved commercial mercury dust containing ethyl mercury phosphate is practical for treating all small grains and sorghums for smut."

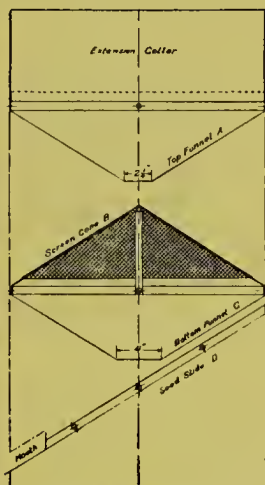
NORTH DAKOTA—"New Improved Ceresan . . . is an efficient disinfectant for smuts (covered smuts of wheat and barley, barley stripe disease, and oat smuts)." The *N. D. Seed Journal*—"We recommend the new Ceresan treatment very highly, especially when large quantities of seed are to be treated . . ."

OREGON—"Tests of several of these mercury compounds have been made . . . with effective results in the control of smut on oats and barley. The material commonly available now is an ethyl mercury phosphate dust." (*New Improved Ceresan*.)

A GRAVITY SEED TREATER



55 GAL. DRUM



CROSS SECTION

Write for Free Plans and Particulars

PRICES *New Improved* **CERESAN**

1-lb. tin.....\$.75

5-lb. tin..... 3.00

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce treats a bushel

New Improved Ceresan is poisonous, and instructions and precautions furnished with all packages should be observed. It can be mailed if packed according to Postal Regulations.

BAYER-SEMESAN COMPANY, INC.

Du Pont Building

Wilmington, Delaware

For Sale By

FUNK BROTHERS SEED CO.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

USE
FUNK'S

Minrol-Soy
MINERALIZED SOYBEAN OIL MEAL

A PROTEIN CONCENTRATE

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED AS A
SUPPLEMENT TO HOME-GROWN
GRAINS FOR ALL
LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.

Manufactured by
Funk Bros. Seed Co.
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

MINROL-SOY FEEDING INSTRUCTIONS FOR SWINE

Class	Ration
PIGS	WINTER OR DRY LOT —MINROL-SOY self-fed, and corn, hand fed on cob, all they will eat, or self-fed, shelled in hopper — and alfalfa hay in rack if available — or mix 10% alfalfa meal with MINROL-SOY.
Growing and Fattening	SUMMER —Same as above except when pasture available eliminate the alfalfa meal. IF SLOP-FED — MINROL-SOY 2 parts mixed with 8 parts ground corn, or with 4 parts ground corn and 4 parts ground oats.
BROOD SOWS	WINTER — MINROL-SOY, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound hand-fed dry—enough corn to keep up flesh and weight— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound whole oats dry fed outside to be sure sows receive the direct and highly beneficial sunshine on their bodies—and salt self-fed. If alfalfa hay is available, self-feed in open rack. If no hay, 1 to 2 bags of alfalfa meal and 2 to 4 bags tankage may be mixed with a ton of MINROL-SOY and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound of the dry mixture fed per sow daily.
Pregnant	SUMMER — MINROL-SOY fed $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ pounds dry once daily per sow with enough corn grain to keep sows in condition of flesh desired. If pastures are green, succulent, and leafy, less MINROL-SOY is required than if forage is "off" in quality.
SUCKLING SOWS AND LITTERS	WINTER AND SUMMER —MINROL-SOY and corn self-fed, with alfalfa hay in rack. If no alfalfa hay is available, add two bags of alfalfa meal and two bags of tankage to a ton of MINROL-SOY and self feed with corn. Properly fed sows produce more milk, save more pigs; pigs are heavier at weaning time; pigs gain faster after weaning—hence go to market sooner in fall or spring, hitting higher market months; sows lose much less weight; wean pigs earlier; sows and pigs healthier; and the gains cost less.

MINROL-SOY FEEDING INSTRUCTIONS FOR BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP AND COLTS

CALVES	MINROL-SOY fed 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per head daily, according to age, with grain and roughage, (salt, self-fed). 300 lbs. to 600 lbs. calves, average daily ration mixture proportioned 1 part MINROL-SOY and 7 parts corn, shelled, plus usual roughage. Increase total daily ration as calves develop. ON PASTURE, NOT WEANED — MINROL-SOY 2 parts — 4 parts ground corn, and 4 parts ground oats. Hand or self-fed.
YEARLINGS TWO YEAR OLDS	MINROL-SOY 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per 1000 pounds live weight daily, depending on whether roughage is leguminous or not—plus 20 to 30 pounds chopped or broken ear corn and about 4 pounds good alfalfa or soybean hay. PEA-SIZE SOYBEAN OIL CAKE or Soybean Oil Meal (unmineralized) can be fed Beef Cattle in approximate quantity as indicated.
COWS—Wintering	MINROL-SOY $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound per head daily, depending on quality of roughage.
SHEEP Fattening Lambs Wintering Ewes	MINROL-SOY $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per head daily. If entire roughage is leguminous hay, use the lesser amount.
COLTS Growing	MINROL-SOY about 1 pound per head daily, fed with whole oats and other farm grains and available hay or pasture. This will aid in quicker development of bone, muscle, glands and other tissues.

PEA-SIZE SOYBEAN OIL CAKE (not mineralized) can be furnished at small extra cost. Especially desirable for cattle.

MINROL-SOY

FEEDING SUGGESTIONS

DAIRY CATTLE

MINROL-SOY 16% Protein Ration

	No. 1 lbs.	No. 2 lbs.	No. 3 lbs.
MINROL-SOY	400	100	100
Corn, ground	800	300	200
Oats, ground	800	...	...
Barley, ground . . . . .	...	...	200
Bran (wheat) . . . . .	...	200	100

MINROL-SOY 18% Protein Ration

	No. 1 lbs.	No. 2 lbs.	No. 3 lbs.
MINROL-SOY	600	500	500
Corn, ground	700	1000	700
Oats, ground	700	...	...
Barley, ground . . . . .	...	...	400
Bran (wheat) . . . . .	...	500	200

MINROL-SOY 20% Protein Ration

	No. 1 lbs.	No. 2 lbs.	No. 3 lbs.
MINROL-SOY	600	500	600
Corn, ground	500	700	400
Oats, ground	600	...	...
Barley, ground . . . . .	...	...	500
Bran (wheat) . . . . .	...	300	200

The selection of a 16%, 18%, or 20% grain ration is determined by the character of roughage used—

- 16% with Alfalfa or Soybean hay
- 18% with Red Clover hay
- 20% with Prairie or Timothy hay.

Adequate mineralization of Funk's **MINROL-SOY** causes greater assimilation and digestibility.

FUNK'S MINROL-SOY

Consists of expeller processed Soybean Oil Meal and essential minerals (calcium, phosphorus, sodium, chlorine, iron, copper, iodine), correctly proportioned and thoroughly blended, to supply the necessary mineral elements lacking in farm grains.

1. Funk's Soybean Oil Meal is a home-grown product.
2. One ton of meal contains 820 pounds protein—one ton of beans, 730 pounds protein.
3. Replaces cottonseed meal, linseed meal and tankage.
4. Makes cheaper and quicker gains.

HOGS—**MINROL-SOY** shortens the fattening period from one to two months and saves 10% to 20% of the corn. There is no danger of soft pork where **MINROL-SOY** is used as the main source of protein supplement.

MINROL-SOY replaces the tankage in balancing corn for hogs at the rate of 1½ pounds to 1 pound tankage.

BEEF CATTLE—**MINROL-SOY** is more economical than other oil meals.

DAIRY COWS—**MINROL-SOY** produces more milk at less cost per hundred pounds.

POULTRY—**MINROL-SOY** equals meat scraps for egg production.

Digestibility of Soybean Oil Meal Compared with Other Concentrates

(Authority Henry and Morrison)	Soybean Oil Meal	Linseed Oil Meal	Prime Cottonseed Meal	Tankage 50% to 60%
Total Digestible Nutrients	84.5%	77.9%	75.5%	58.0%
Protein Digestible	92%	89%	84%	71% (Swine)

MINROL-SOY FEEDING SUGGESTIONS

POULTRY

MINROL-SOY Laying Ration 18% Protein

To be hopper fed	No. 1 lbs.	No. 2 lbs.	No. 3 lbs.	No. 4 lbs.
MINROL-SOY	250	200	100	150
Corn—yellow, ground	400	200	500	500
Oats—heavy, ground fine . .	200	200	...	...
Wheat middlings . . . . .	...	100	100	100
Wheat bran . . . . .	...	100	100	100
Meat scraps . . . . .	...	...	100	50

During hatching season to assure better hatchability we recommend formula No. 3, plus 5% fine ground Alfalfa Meal and 1% Cod-Liver Oil. When available allow birds free access to liquid skim or buttermilk for better hatching results.

Feed Scratch grains composed approximately (3 parts shelled corn, 2 parts wheat), or if wheat not available (3 parts shelled corn, 1 part whole oats).

To balance the ration with use of the selected **MINROL-SOY** Laying Mash, feed scratch varying according to season, production and proper maintenance of body weight of bird. Note following suggested schedule:

SCRATCH FEED PER 100 BIRDS AT EACH FEEDING

Months	Morning	Evening
Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. . . .	4 lbs.	9 lbs.
Jan., Feb., March, April . .	4 lbs.	7 lbs.
May, June, July, August . .	3 lbs.	6 lbs.

These figures are for light breeds. Heavy breeds should be given about 1½ lbs. more per day.

Get More Profit From Your Farm Grown Grain by Feeding Funks MINROL-SOY

Manufactured by FUNK BROS. SEED CO., Bloomington, Illinois

GOVERNMENT TESTS PROVE VALUE SOYBEAN OIL MEAL

U. S. Department of Agriculture in its exhibit at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, December, 1935, displayed a poster reading—"As a concentrate and supplement Soybean Oil Meal excels or equals Linseed Oil Meal and Cottonseed Meal as a source of Protein and Digestible Nutrients."

This is a significant statement and confirms the many recent experiments conducted by several leading Agricultural Colleges.

University of Illinois reports the digestible crude protein of Soybean Oil Meal is equal to linseed oil meal, and in quality of protein it is superior, containing more amino acids, which are necessary for growth.

BEEF CATTLE

ILLINOIS

Project 268—Illinois University, Urbana, Illinois.

Figuring cottonseed oil meal at \$25.00 and soybean oil meal at \$32.00 per ton, Illinois found that the return per bushel of corn fed 435 lb. calves for 220 days was \$.82 for the cottonseed oil meal ration and \$.83 per bushel of corn fed for the soybean oil meal ration. A small amount of limestone was fed with the soybean oil meal.

Circular 369, Table 12—Illinois University, Urbana, Ill.

Reports of a comparison of soybean oil meal and cottonseed oil meal for steers averaging 1,100 pounds . . . "two-year-old steers receiving soybean oil meal with a basal ration of ground corn, corn silage, and alfalfa hay made an average daily gain of 2.91 pounds, while similar cattle receiving cottonseed oil meal and the same basal ration gained 2.77 pounds."

Fattening Calves—Illinois University, Urbana, Ill. Latest Project 272 — Test 228 days, Jan. 25, 1935, to Sept. 10, 1935.

Soybean Oil Meal—Average daily gain 2.27 lbs., total gain 518 lbs.

Dry Rendered Tankage—Average daily gain 2.18 lbs., total gain 498 lbs.

Both received basal ration of Shelled Corn, Corn Silage, Alfalfa Hay, Powdered Limestone used with Soybean Oil Meal.

INDIANA

Fattening Steers — Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 314.

Soybean oil meal was as efficient as cottonseed meal as a supplement to corn in a ration for fattening steers. This was shown by the rate of gain, cost of gain and finish of the cattle. The rate of gain was 2.36 pounds daily per head when soybean oil meal was fed and 2.35 pounds daily per head where cottonseed meal was used. The cost of gain was only eight cents per hundred pounds between the rations. The finish was the same as indicated by the appraised selling price. These results were secured in the third trial of a series to determine the value of cottonseed meal, a product produced outside the corn belt, and soybean oil meal, a product produced within the corn belt. The ration fed the cattle in addition to the feeds under comparison consisted of shelled corn, clover hay and corn silage. The results of the three trials are so nearly identical in respect to rate of gain, feed required per pound of gain and finish of the cattle that little doubt can exist as to the fact that when cattle are fed under such conditions as obtained in these trials, the effect of soybean oil meal and cottonseed meal will be practically the same.

DAIRY CATTLE

INDIANA

Experiment Station indicated Soybean Oil Meal gave as good results as linseed oil meal for milk production (April, 1931).

VIRGINIA

Experiment Station found Soybean Oil Meal gave better results than Cotton Seed Meal in production of milk Proteins. (Bulletin No. 28.)

OHIO

University found cows fed Soybean Oil Meal produced 2% greater milk yield than linseed oil meal (44th Annual Report).

WISCONSIN

found Soybean Oil Meal equal to linseed oil meal. (Feed Buyer's Guide, January, 1932.)

SWINE

Many experiments indicate the value of Soybean Oil Meal when properly mineralized as an efficient Protein Supplement for growing and fattening hogs. Will replace Tankage when fed at the ratio of 1½ lbs. to 1 lb. so as to produce the protein equivalent. Processed Soybean Oil Meal makes firm carcass.

FUNK FARMS CATTLE IN FEED LOT



FUNKS ARE PIONEER PROCESSORS OF SOYBEANS IN ILLINOIS. OUR MILL HAS BEEN IN OPERATION AT BLOOMINGTON SINCE 1924. SOYBEAN PRODUCTS HAVE BEEN FED TO ALL CLASSES OF LIVE STOCK ON THE FUNK FARMS SINCE THAT TIME. RESULTS HAVE BEEN PROFITABLE AND SATISFACTORY.

FUNKS SOYBEAN PRODUCTS

SOYBEAN OIL MEAL
PEASIZE SOYBEAN CAKE
MINROL-SOY
SOYBEAN FLOUR
SOYBEAN OIL

POULTRY

ILLINOIS

University reports very excellent results from Soybean Oil Meal (mineralized), as a Protein Supplement in all Poultry rations. (Circular 369.)

FUNK'S MINROL-SOY

- REDUCES FEED COSTS
- STEPS UP FEEDING RESULTS
- INCREASES YOUR PROFITS

FUNK'S MINROL-SOY MADE FROM FUNK'S SOYBEAN OIL MEAL AND ESSENTIAL MINERALS.

Expeller processed Soybean Oil Meal, cooked and toasted, which improves palatability, increases digestibility, and raises the feeding value of the Soybean Oil Meal to its highest level.

Simple mineral mixture, yet the complete essential minerals, thus improving health, growth and appetite of animals.

FUNK'S MINROL-SOY

Guaranteed Analysis

Protein	37.0% to 38.0%
Fat	4.5% to 5.0%
Carbohydrates	{ N.F.E. 27.0% to 28.0%
	{ Fiber 6.0% to 6.5%

Ingredients

Soybean Oil Meal, Ground Limestone (Not less than 3.2% CaO) Steamed Bone Meal (Not less than 0.3% P2O5), Salt (Not over 1% NaCl), Iron Oxide (Not less than 0.06% Fe2O3), Copper Sulphate (Not less than 0.0014% CuSO4), Potassium Iodide (Not less than 0.001% Iodine).

MINROL-SOY Is Sold and Recommended by

INSIDE INFORMATION

STANDARD OPEN-POLLINATED VARIETIES
PLAY SAFE IN 1936. USE GOOD SEED CORN.
BALANCE THE COST AGAINST THE CHANCES. FIGURES TALK.

GOOD SEED CORN COSTS ONLY 20 TO 30 CENTS PER ACRE MORE THAN INFERIOR SEED. CAN YOU AFFORD TO TAKE A CHANCE ON REPLANTING, A THIN STAND OR A POOR YIELD? We know from long experience that GOOD SEED PAYS BIGGEST PROFIT.

FUNKS YELLOW DENT STRAIN 176A - - - - - 115 DAYS

Funks 176A is the original utility type corn. The golden color and rich lustre is sure to please you. The uniformity of stalks and ears is exceptional. With prices on the up-grade, now is the time you need the high yield and quality grain of Funks 176A. Early vigor and strong germination are closely related to final yield. Funks seed has been early picked. Each ear carefully inspected and selected. Only the best is shelled and graded for you. The ears are medium smooth, 8-11 inches long and 7-8 inches in circumference. The kernels are deep. It shells out well, weighs out at the elevator and makes good gains in the feed lot.

FUNKS 329 100 DAY YELLOW DENT - - - - - 100 DAYS

Earliness, yield and quality. Funks 329 fills the bill. Heavy, rich yellow ears. Broad, deep, oily kernels. One bushel of this corn well matured is worth two of a later, starchy variety that is not fully matured.

Funks 329 is actually a 100-day selection from Funks 90-Day. It retains all the fine quality and feeding value of the earlier corn. In addition it yields a great deal more. Plant it for early feed. Use it in bottom lands where planting is often delayed or where early fall frosts do most damage. A part of the Funk Farms corn acreage goes to 329 every year because it is a real money maker in more ways than one.

FUNKS 90 DAY YELLOW DENT - - - - - 90 DAYS

A standard early corn since 1892, Funks 90 Day has been bred and grown since that time under the direct supervision of Mr. E. D. Funk.

The ears are from 7 to 9 inches long and from 6 to 7 inches in circumference, having 14 to 18 rows of kernels. The grain is of bright golden color, deep, oily and of high quality. Funks 90 Day has the stiffness of stalk and ruggedness of root system to give it fine standing ability. Funks 90 Day has sufficient cold resistance in the Spring to make it adapted for early spring planting. It has no superior as an early maturing, high yielding corn for hogging down. Planted early, Funks 90 Day often matures for feeding purposes by the last half of August.

KRUG - - - - - 110 DAYS

A variety with an excellent record back of it, both in yield tests and under actual farm conditions. The popularity of Krug is growing each year and it is spreading to new sections very rapidly. Our seed has been given an extra careful selection. We believe it to be the best Krug seed corn in the corn belt today.

SILVERMINE - - - - - 110 DAYS

Funks Silvermine is the kind of corn you like to husk and put in the crib in the fall. It is the kind that demands the highest premium at the elevator.

Our Silvermine conforms to the Utility Type standard. The ears are cylindrical, medium circumference, 8-11 inches long and the broad, deep, creamy white kernels are a favorite with the corn miller. Take advantage of the premium on white corn.

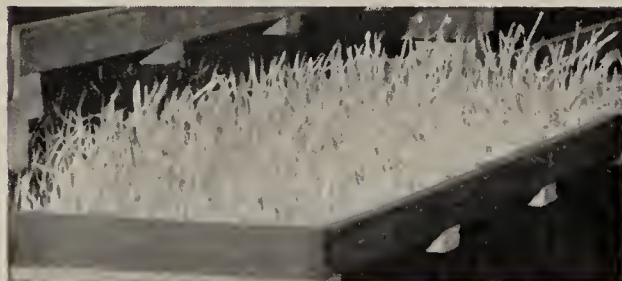
CHAMPION WHITE PEARL OR DEMOCRAT - - - - - 120 DAYS

REIDS YELLOW DENT 115 DAYS

BLOODY BUTCHER 90 DAYS



Funks Yellow Dent, Strain 176A
Original Utility Type Corn



Funks Modern Seed Germinator.
All Corn Tested Before Shipment.



Funks Yellow Dent, Strain 176A.
Original Utility Type Corn.

THE FULL VIGOR AND STRONG GERMINATION OF CAREFULLY SELECTED
NEW CROP SEED CORN IS YOUR ASSURANCE OF CORN PROFITS IN 1936

FUNK FARMS CORN BREEDING as the CAMERA SEES IT

An untold amount of labor and detail work are required in the production of good hybrid seed corn.

Funks Hybrid is also dried, carefully selected, graded and treated with New Improved Semesan Jr.



BREEDING PLOT

Shoots are covered with small bags before silks emerge to prevent fertilization. Later silks are fertilized by hand with pollen from known source so that both parents are definitely known.



BREEDING PLOT

Large bags are placed over tassels to collect pollen which is used to fertilize silks previously protected with small bag. By this method both parents can be definitely known.

BREEDING PLOT

After silks are fertilized with desired pollen large paper bag is placed over entire ear and fastened securely in place to protect silks from foreign pollen. Both parents are definitely known.



FARMERS FIELD

121.5 bu. per acre
Howard Clegg of Dana, Illinois, used Funks Hybrid to win the 1935 Illinois 10-acre yield contest. This picture of Mr. Clegg was taken in September, and we hope his good farming will combine with Funks Hybrid to better the record in 1936.



ISOLATION PLOT

Foundation seed stocks are increased by planting in fields well isolated from other corn. We use many small fields for this purpose on Funk farms. This plot was surrounded by timber and timber pasture.



COMMERCIAL FIELD

Over 100 men were employed on the Funk Farms to detassel corn. This crew was removing tassels from every second and third row throughout the field. Hybrid seed is taken from detasselled rows.



FUNKS HYBRID CORN YIELDS MORE—INCREASES YOUR PROFITS

Funks Hybrid does MORE than increase your yield per acre. It stands up better due to stronger root system and stiffer stalks. It is more resistant to disease, cold, heat and drought. Resistance to certain insects (chinch bugs, etc.) is a feature of some strains. Quality of grain is also superior. These characteristics enable Funks Hybrid to survive unfavorable growing conditions with less damage. In fact Funks Hybrid Seed Corn is your best crop insurance. Reserve your Funks Hybrid for 1937. Use enclosed blank or write to:

FUNK BROS. SEED CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

FUNKS SPECIAL GARDEN SEED COLLECTION

21 Varieties Approved by University of Illinois—21 Full Weight Packets

½ pound Peas—Little Marvel
1 packet Radish—Early Scarlet Globe
1 packet Onion—Yellow Globe Danvers
1 packet Spinach—Bloomsdale Savoy
1 packet Turnip—Purple Top Strap Leaf
1 packet Lettuce—Black Seeded Simpson
½ pound Peas—Dwarf Telephone
1 packet Cabbage—Copenhagen Market

1 packet Carrot—Chantenay
1 packet Beet—Early Blood Turnip
1 packet Parsnip—Hollow Crown
1 packet Radish—White Icicle
½ pound Beans—Burpees Stringless Green Pod
½ pound Beans—Rust Proof Golden Wax
⅛ pound Sweet Corn—Golden Cross Bantam Hybrid-Wilt Resistant

1 packet Sweet Peas—Spencers Hybrids Mixed
1 packet Nasturtium—Dwarf Fine Mixed
1 packet Tomato—Marglobe
1 packet Cucumber—Snows Early Pickle
1 packet Watermelon—Keckleys Sweet
1 packet Muskmelon—Hales Best

REAL GARDEN SEED VALUE

A \$2.00 to \$2.50 Value
IF PURCHASED SEPARATELY

\$1.00 EACH POSTAGE EXTRA
(See Order Blank)

HIGH QUALITY, VIABLE SEED
FULL SIZE, FULL WEIGHT PACKETS
A COMPLETE GARDEN

